{THURSDAY, October 30.} # The New-Haven Gazette, {VOLUME III. Number 43.}

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

When the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments; thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtepped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt. DE LOLME, *on the* Britiſh Conſtitution.

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A Deſcription of certain Lands in the Vicinity of Lake Oſego.

THE River Suſquehannah takes its riſe from lake Otſego and lake Camaduragy in the county of Montgomery and State of New-York, and after running a meandering courſe of about an hundred miles through this new republic, and 500 Miles through the heart of Pennſylvania, by Lancaſter; including a portion of Maryland, it enters Cheſapeak Bay. Lake Otſego is about nine miles long, and from one to two in breadth. Lake Camaduragy hardly exceeds ſix miles. The principal upper branches of the Suſquehannah are the Unadella or as the Mohawks pronounced the word, Tinnaderrah, The Otego or Adiga, the Oaknee, Cherry Valley Creek, Skeneves Creek, the Adiquitinge, named by the late Sir William Johnſon, Bart. Queen Charlotte's River, and the Owliowat which winds through Harper's Patent. Upon their borders and in their vicinity lie ſome of the richeſt lands in North America. The fee ſimple of more than 200,000 Acres of this fertile territory can now be purchaſed of different owners at a price not exceeding five ſhillings ſterling per acre.

This country, not as yet very populous, is generally covered with tall and ſtrait trees from 80 to 100 and 200 feet high, conſiſting of many ſpecies, as Beech [Fagu] Sugar Maple [Acer Saccharinum, Linnæi Species Plantarum 1055] whoſe ſap affords in the ſpring, from the middle of February to the middle of April, a conſiderable manufacture of brown ſugar, molaſſes or treacle and vinegar, and probably rum or whiſky might be extracted, though not hitherto attempted. Some families now make annually with a little trouble and at a trifling expence, four or five hundred weight of ſugar. The White pine, called in England Lord Weymouth's Pine (Strobus Foliis quinis ſcabris Lin. Sp. Plant. 1001) can hardly be exceeded in majeſty and utility by any tree upon the globe; for beſides furniſhing maſts for the largeſt men of war, no wood is more fit for Canoes, ſcantling, boards, ſhingles and many other uſes. Hemloc or Spruce trees of divers kinds (abies Americana) are numerous and the bark is ſaid to excel that of oak or any other for tanning leather. Elm trees red and white (Ulmus) Aſh in great plenty, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Engliſh Ash (Fraxinus) The Butternut or White Walnut (Juglans oblonga Foliolis cordato-lanceolatis inferne nervoſis, pediculis foliorum pubeſcentibus, ſive Juglans nigra, Fructu oblongo, profundiſſime inſculpto. Catalogus Hort. Cheſſeæ) grows plentifully in the vales, and ever denotes a fat deep ſoil Cheſnut may be often ſeen here, and excluſive of the fruit for the food of ſwine, the timber is accounted valuable for fences. The Button-wood or Water Beach (Platanus Occidentalis) is chiefly uſed in America for avenues before the doors of houſes. Shellbark Hickory (Juglans ovata foliolis lanceolatis ſerratis glabris ſubæqualibus, ſeu Juglans alba fructu ovato compreſſo nucleo dulce, Cortice Squamoſo. Clayton Flora Virginiana) is ſuperior for fuel, and the product ſells well at New-York, under the name of Kiſketama Nuts. Black and ſilver birches (Betulæ] are frequent but of no particular ſervice. Black Oak, White Oak, Red Oak, Spaniſh Oak, Water Oak, Cheſnut leaved Oak, dwarf Oak and ever-green Oak (Quercus) are, ſome of them common on the higher ground, though not ſo uſually met with as in more maritime and ſouthern ſituations. Iron wood, leather wood [a Frutex ſo titled from its toughneſs) Linden, denominated ſometimes Baſs Wood (Tilia) and others need not be enumerated. Wild cherry, a ſubſtitute though not equal to mahogany for elegant furniture, and eſculent cherries are found naturally in the wilderneſs, ſo are currants, gooſberries, bilberries, ſtrawberries, brambles, raſberries of ſeveral varieties, cranberries, May apples ripe in September, hops ſaid to be of equal quality with the cultivated lupulus, parſnips, carrots, ginſeng and ſarſeparilla both plentiful in the rich bottoms, and valuable as exports to China and elſe-where; maidenhair, Solomon's ſeal, lillies, the poliſhing reed coveted by cabinet makers, balm, with a vaſt variety of other plants and flowers uſeful and ornamental.

The animals of this region are mooſe, elks, bears, wolves, foxes red and grey, perhaps a few panthers and wild-cats, beavers, otters, martins, fiſhers, muſkrats, minks, raccoons, deer, hares, rather ſmaller than the European hares, they are reported to ſhed their furs ſo as to appear white in the winter and brown in the ſummer, rabbits, porcupines, ſquirrels of 5 or 6 varieties, no rats but numbers of field mice of which one ſingular ſpecies, the Mus Jaculus, with long hind legs hops like a frog; tortoiſes, lizards, toads and ſerpents.

Of birds we find wild turkies, pigeons (they breed here in vaſt flocks) pheaſants, partridges or quails, geeſe, ducks, plover and ſnipes, as alſo eagles, hawks, owls, ravens, crows, loons (a water fowl of the lakes equal in magnitude to the ſwan) black birds, blue jays, finches, humming birds of golden and azure plumage, robins, ſwamp robins, ſwallows, king-fiſhers, whoſe food is fiſh (poſſibly it may be the European halcyon) king birds who feed chiefly upon inſects, and particularly upon bees (ſo called becauſe they reign maſters of the winged creation) with mith many more as for the table as for ſong.

No beaſt or bird ever attacks mankind, though they are ſometimes troubleſome to ſheep and poultry, but as the inhabitants increaſe that evil will gradually diminiſh. The rattle ſnake indeed is deemed an enemy to be dreaded; but in ſo Northern a latitude [42 and 43] he ſeldom bites without being firſt trodden upon or otherwiſe

injured. nor is this reptile or any other remarkably frequent; which, however, can not be ſaid of inſects, for during very hot weather, the woods abound in moſt beautiful butterflies of many hues, and with divers other inſects including Millions of Muſquittoes, gnats called Punkies, gad flies and ticks.

All the lakes, rivers and creeks, teem with fiſh, namely the Salmon Trout with yellow fleſh, and common ſpotted white trout of a large ſize, white fiſh, pike or jack, pickerel, chubs, ſhad and herring which two laſt appear from the ocean in May and June annually. There are likewiſe of inferior eſtimation, ſuckers, cat fiſh, eels, yellow or red perch and ſunfiſh, crabs and freſh water lobſters.

Hills, vallies and level lands diverſify the face of a country extremely well watered with rivulets and ſmall lakes, and in various places are found excellent ſeats for corn mills and ſaw mills. The ſoil is moſtly of a ſtrong nature, as clay, rich loam or mold. Sand is ſcarce nor have any minerals been yet diſcovered unleſs we enleſs except the ſalt mines or licks. Petrefication of marine ſhells (or ſuch as have that appearance) are found on elevated ſpots. There is no want of limeſtone, brick earth, and ſtones ſuitable for buildings, nor of carpenters and maſons, mill-wrights, ſhoemakers, blackſmiths, tavlors, wheelrights, tanners and other neceſſary tradeſmen; though theſe are ſcattered at conſiderable diſtances over an extenſive country, and their wages would be deemed exorbitant in Europe. Tools, cloaths and neceſſaries may be purchaſed ſometimes indeed at a high price, and not without long and inconvenient tranſportation.

The ground properly cleared, incloſed and tilled, produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, field beans, peas, flax, hemp, and every grain, garden ſtuff and vegetable of Great Britain, together with Indian corn (Zea ſeu Mayz) Tobacco, the water melon (anguire) muſk melon (melo) and ſuch other plants as are more appropriated to America. Even the cupſicum or cayenne pepper, will ripen in favourable ſituations, and perhaps few parts of the world are better adapted to the cultivation of muſtard, an article highly deſerving the huſbandmans attention, for at the preſent value of 32/ Pennſylvania currency a buſhel, an acre of good ſoil produces an annual profit of thirty pound. Apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, quinces, apricots (peaches, nectarines, and grapes yet uncertain) nuts of different ſorts andmany fruits of the old and new world are eaten in admirable perfection. Graſs naturally flouriſhes in great profuſion, particularly white clover (trefolium belgicum) and narrow plantain, rib graſs or ſheep graſs. The cultivated graſſes are Timothy, red clover, fowl meadow graſs and a ſpecies of poa figured in the Muſeum Ruſticum vol. 4. variouſly termed ſpear graſs, green graſs, Engliſh graſs and blue bent. So that with the extraordinary quantity of rain falling here in the ſummer, nature ſeems to have intended theſe parts for the multiplication of vegetable food and raiment, of cattle, horſes, mules, hogs, ſheep and peculiarly perhaps the beſt of dairies in the world

No climate can be more healthy, no air more pure and ſerene. The winter may be ſaid to laſt from the begenning or middle of November to the commencement or middle of April, and that ſeaſon may be aſſigned for the winter food of cattle. Within this period the earth is not ſeldom covered with ſnow (one or two feet deep for the moſt part) ſo commodious for the tranſportation of food to market in ſleighs or ſledges and ſo neceſſary to warm the verdant grain. And though froſts late and early are ſometimes detrimental yet the glebe is ſeldom frozen, which is uſually the caſe two or three degrees to the ſouthward where the ſurface lies expoſed without cover. It is allowed that the ſummer is much hotter than in any part of England.

The quit rents in this part of New-York are half a crown for every hundred acres with a privilege of redeeming at 14 years purchaſe. There are not any biſhops tythes or clegry to be maintained otner than by voluntary contribution. The induſtrious farmer need never fear a haughty and griping landlord, for upon the premiſes here intended to deſcribed, he is the happy maſter of his own ſoil and of his own religion, becauſe he may profeſs and practice what mode he pleaſes provided he diſturbs not the public tranquility. Government has declined hitherto to levy any taxes upon the newly ſettled portions of the dominion, though that muſt be expected in due time.

Under a conſtitution benign and ſalutary under rulers mild and moderate, property is ſecure and every citizen of ſome ſubſtance and character, enjoys an unalienable and ineſtimable right to elect and be elected into all the offices of the commonwealth. Juſtice is regularly adminiſtered with an even hand. Preſſing of ſeamen and landmen, ſo alarming in Britain, exciſes and ſtamps too are altogther unknown, and the ſubject is not to be condemned but by the known laws of the land.

With reſpect to the titles or rights to territory, they are generally ſolid, ſecure and incontrovertable. The lands are firſt purchaſed of the Indian Aborigines (the original and rightful ſeigneurs of the demeſne) at a public treaty held by or on behalf of the government of the ſtate, and the payment made bona fide in ſilver dollars or merchandize, and afterwards a patent is obtained from the governour and his council (formerly from the king of Great Britain through the medium of his governor and council) ſuch Britiſh patents as were hertofore duly obtained are ſtill acknowledged to be valid.

As to the Indians who were once numerous and terrible, are they mouldered away and retired into the back parts of Canada of late years, inſomuch that only a few are to be found near the ſettlements; the Mohawk nation in particular is thought to be nearly extinct, and whilſt the white people ſpread daily over the diſtant country far and wide, any miſchief from the native become leſs to be regarded.

Neither the river Suſquehannah or the Mohawks river diſtant from it but 12 miles or the Delaware, which approaches at Oniaquawga within 15 miles are navigable near their ſources for ſea veſſels, if we except the lakes Otſego, and Camadurogy; for they are large enough to admit firſt rate ſhips of war. Nor is there any port nearer than Etopus about ſeventy miles, or Kaatſkill ſomewhat farther. The city of Albany upon Hudſon's river poſſeſſes a Sea trade and contains about 500 dwelling houſes, and the town of Schenectady 300. Johnſtown the preſent the county town of Montgomery may not be quite ſo large. All theſe places lie nearly in the route from New-York to the country in queſtion. The new City of Hudſon is on the eaſt ſide of the North River 35 miles below Albany. Lanſingbugh lies a little above it. The roads are tolerable good, diſtricts well inhabited, but inns are indifferent as we approach the frontiers where highways and bridges remain for the moſt part to be cleared and conſtructed.

Here is then a fine opportunity for the farmers, mechanics and monied men of Europe and America to make conſiderable eſtates, even with inconſiderable capitals. They may eaſily acquire large quantities of land, purchaſed at firſt for a com a trifle, which require only induſtrious ſettlers and a few years to increaſe amazingly. To theſe fixed there, every year and every day brings an acceſſion of fortune.

Any family or aggregate of families inclining to emigrate and previouſly to examine into the verity of this account may conſult the proprietors, reſiding at Burlington

the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at Philadelphia and at New York; this laſt is the moſt convenient port for ſtrangers to arrive at, and the beſt merchandize to be tranſported from Europe is ready money which being ſcarce will work wonders in any part of the United States of North America.

[Republiſhed by deſire.]

To thn Sons of Liberty in Connecticut.

The humble Petition of a Number of poor AFRICANS.

Gentlemen,

YOUR characters, as Sons of Liberty, oblige us to think you the moſt zealous aſſertors of the *natural* rights and liberties of mankind in general; wherein we ſhall make bold a little to preſs you with our unhappy circumſtances as Slaves, begging your kind exertions on the behalf of your petitioners, for their deliverance from a ſtate of *unnatural* Servitude and bondage.

Your petitioners apprehend that liberty, being founded on the law of nature; is as neceſſary to the happineſs of an African as to the happineſs of an Engliſhman; and as much to be deſired by the former as it can poſſibly be by the latter; and that we, notwithſtanding our preſent ſtate of ſlavery, have, in common with other men, *a natural* Right *to be free*, and without moleſtation to enjoy ſuch property as we by our honeſt induſtry may acquire; and that no perſon can have any *juſt Claim* to our ſervices, unleſs we have by the laws of the land forfeited them, or by voluntary compact made ourſelves ſervants; neither of which is our caſe——But we were by the cruel hand of power, ſome of us dragg'd from our native country, and forced to forſake the dearſt connections in life; whilſt others in infancy have been ſtolen from the boſom of their tender parents, and brought to this gallant land to be enſlaved, and to ſerve like a horſe in a mill.——Thus are we deprived of every thing that tends to render life even tolerable, much leſs deſirable.

The endearing ties of huſband, wife, parent, child and friend, we are generally ſtrangers to in our ſtate of ſlavery, being entirely at the controul of our maſters reſpecting the formation of ſuch connections, and when any of thoſe connections are formed among us, how are the pleaſures embittered by the cruel conſideration of our ſlavery, and the thoughts of our being ſeparated at the will of our maſters!——Thus are we by our deplorable ſituation in life, rendered incapable of ſhewing our obedience to the ſupreme Governor of the Univerſe, by conforming ourſelves to the duties which naturally grow out of ſuch relations; for how can a ſlave who is under the *abſolute controul of his maſter*, perform the duties of huſband, wife, parent or child? For we are often under neceſſity of obeying man, not only in omiſſion of, but frequently in oppoſition to the laws of GOD, which lays huſband and wife, parent and child under peculiar obligations to each other.——And though the want of Freedom neceſſarily prevents our conformity to ſuch duties, and ſo prevents our guilt in ſuch matters; yet we humbly conceive that guilt muſt reſt upon thoſe who occaſion ſuch breaches in the *order of nature*, which muſt be the order of the great parent of nature. So contrary is ſlavery to the genius of Chriſtianity, that we are by our ſituation often hindred from the obſervance of the laws of God, and conſequently deprived of an equal benefit in the laws of the land with other ſubjects;——as we are informed there is no law of this colony whereby our maſters can hold us in ſlavery, unleſs mere cuſtom (however ill founded) be deemed a law, and that the charter of this colony puts us on a level with other men, reſpecting freedom and all its attendant bleſſings. Cuſtom therefore muſt be the only tyrant that keeps us in bondage, while the charter and the ſuper-added laws of the colony are blameleſs.—We are not inſenſible, that if we ſhould be liberated, and allowed by law to recover pay for our paſt ſervices, our maſters intereſts would be greatly damnified: but we claim no rigid juſtice—we aſk no more in compenſation for our paſt toils and ſufferings, than only to be releaſed from our preſent confinement, and allowed the free uſe of our natural rights and Privileges.

There have been ſundry petitions of this tenor to the legiſlative body of this colony for our relief; but as thoſe in authority generally conſiſt of ſuch men as are intereſted in ſlavery; and though we mean not to reflect, as Intereſt ſometimes blinds the beſt of men, yet we have very little reaſon to expect any relief from that quarter, unleſs the common people, fraught with the manly feelings of the ſoul, ſhould undertake, and uſe their influence in our behalf.

We would therefore humbly pray, that whilſt you are conſulting, aſſerting and maintaining your own natural rights againſt the arbitrary deſigns of thoſe who would ſubject you to ſlavery, that you would think on our unhappy caſe, who have been long groaning under the inſupportable burthen.—We are poor ignorant Creatures, by reaſon of our circumſtances as ſlaves, and know not what method to deviſe, being ſhut out from the uſe of law and the benefit of petitioning in a legal way; being by unnatural cuſtom called the property of others, although a part of the ſame ſpecies of beings which alone can be called Proprietors on earth; by which the order of nature is inverted——Proprietor and property confounded.

Our caſe being thus, we would earneſtly intreat of you to hear our cries, and exert yourſelves in our behalf, and conſult ſuch meaſures as you ſhall judge moſt feaſible, in order to facilitate our deliverance, and ſo receive the grateful acknowledgements of thouſands now unhappy. And your Petitioners as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

Signed BRISTO LAMBEE.
At the deſire and in behalf of many others.

Extract from the Journals of Congreſs.

Thurſday, October 2, 1788.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Howard, Mr. Few, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Carrington, appointed to make full enquiry into the proceedings in the department of war, beg leave to report, and to preſent to the view of Congreſs a ſummary ſtatement of the various branches of the department of war.

1ſt Of the troops in ſervice of the United States.

The troops at preſent in ſervice on the frontiers, were raiſed for three years, in conſequence of the reſolves of Congreſs paſſed April, 1785.

The eſtabliſhment was to conſiſt of the field and company commiſſioned officers, and ſeven hundred non commiſſioned officers and privates, to be raiſed agreeably to the proportion ſpecified, by the ſtates of Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, and Pennſylvania; about four hundred recruits were engaged in 1785, and about one hundred and eighty in 1786, and marched to the Ohio, except a ſmall garriſon of an officer, one ſerjeant and fifteen privates, ſtationed at Weſt point. The further completion of the eſtabliſhment was prevented by a deficiency of the public finances.

Of the non commiſſioned officers and privates engaged in 1785, about three hundred and fifty eight remain in ſervice, but are, or ſoon will be entitled to their diſcharge; and thoſe enliſted in 1786, will be

entitled to be alſo diſcharged, previous to July 1789.

In order to replace the deficiencies which would ariſe from the expiration of the terms of enliſtment, Congreſs on the 3d of October, 1787, made a proviſion for re inliſting ſeven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates, and apportioned them on the ſame States which had raiſed the troops in 1785, in order to re-enliſt as many as poſſible of the old ſoldiers.

It appears by information of the Secretary at War, that the States of Connecticut, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania have fully complied with the act of Congreſs of the 3d of October 1787. But that the late Legiſlature of the State of New-York omitted to paſs the neceſſary laws for this purpoſe, although it is highly probable that the buſineſs will be effected early in the firſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature.

That it appears from the letter of Brigadier General Harmer, of the 15th of June laſt, that the officers under his command have in conſequence of the reſolves of the 3d of October 1787, re-enliſted one hundred and ſventy-one non-commiſſioned officers and privates—about 190 recruits will march from Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Connecticut for the Ohio, in the courſe of the preſent month, and ſixty from Connecticut in Auguſt or the beginning of September, amounting to 250 new recruits. When theſe ſhall arrive on the frontiers the number of troops will be as follows:

Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, having to ſerve until the year 1789,	174
Re-enliſted at the ſeveral poſts,	171
New recruits marched from the States of Pennſylvania, New Jerſey and Connecticut, - - -	250
	595

Beſides the before recited troops, there are in the ſervice two companies of artillery, raiſed by virtue of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 20th of October 1786, and retained in ſervice by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 2th of April 1787, and a ſmall detachment at Weſt-point of thirteen non-commiſſioned officers and privates, raiſed by virtue of the act of Congreſs of April 1785.

Theſe companies of artillery were each completed on the firſt of May 1787, to the eſtabliſhment of 70 non-commiſſioned officers and privates; but they have been exceedingly reduced by deſertion ſince this period. This unworthy conduct has been induced principally from an inequality in their treatment, they being held in ſervice while thoſe enliſted on the ſame terms, by vritue of the reſolves of the 20th of October 1786, have been diſcharged, combined alſo with the irregularity of their payments. Both of theſe companies amount at preſent only to 70 non-commiſſioned officers and privates They have ſerved about one half of the term for which they were engaged, and have yet to ſerve about 18 months. The Secretary at war intended to have had them completed early in the preſent year, and to have ordered one of them to the frontiers; but money and clothing could not be obtained in ſeaſon for this object.

One of the companies were ſtationed at Weſt point on Hudſon's river, and the other at the arſenal at Springfield, on Connecticut river. A garriſon at Weſt-point appears to be eſſential for guarding the valuable public property which is depoſited there; Springfield might probably be entruſted to an officer and fifteen non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

The time which theſe companies have to ſerve is not ſo great as to juſtify the filling them up and marching them to the frontiers, unleſs there ſhould be ſome preſſing demand for the meaſure. The moſt œconomical arrangement would be, to reduce the commiſſioned officers of one company, and tranſfer the non-commiſſioned officers and privates to the other, which would complete the ſame. To be oppoſed to this meaſure, is the conſideration how far ſuch a conduct would be politic, as it reſpects that kind of ſecurity of employment ſo neceſſary to a due preparation for the proper performance of the duties of an officer. The annual pay and ſubſiſtence of one Captain and two Lieutenants of artillery amount to thirteen hundred and eighty dollars, which would be the ſaving by the reduction of the officers of one of the companies.

Theſe facts are ſubmitted to the conſideration of Congreſs.

The ſervices of the ſmall detachment at Weſt point will ſoon terminate with their enliſtmets.

Tne inſpector of the troops has been diſcharged agreeably to the orders of Congreſs of the 25th of June.

2d—*Of the clothing for the troops.*

The troops enliſted in 1785, have already received two complete ſuits, and moſt of them have one year's cloathing complete due to them.

Proviſion was made for the third years clothing, but the Secretary at War has been conſtrained to apply it for the recruits; otherwi they could not have been enliſte good clothing being the greate inducement for a recruit to enl into the ſervice.

The Board of Treaſury ha advertiſed for a contract for clot ing, and hope to ſucced; in whi caſe the old ſoldiers who have r enliſted will receive their thi ſuit in October next. Thoſe this deſcription who will be d charged, will probably prefer compenſation in money to t clothing.

The troops on the frontiers, e liſted in 1786, have alſo receiv two ſuits of clothing, and will, the Board of Treaſury ſucceed their contract, duly receive th third ſuit.

The two companies of artil ry raiſed in Maſſachuſetts, ha received only one year's clothin they will probably receive th ſecond ſuit in the enſuing Oct ber.

3d—*Of the pay of the troops.*

The troops have generally be paid up to the firſt of January 178 and the officers have had their ſu ſiſtence and forage money paid to the firſt of April, 1788. Bo officers and ſoldiers appear we ſatisfied in this reſpect. But as bout two hundred non-commiſſ oned officers and privates will diſcharged during the preſe nt ye it will be neceſſary that the Tre ſury Board deviſe ſome mo de make them ſatisfactory paymen The balance due the troops to t firſt of July, is eſtimated at ſixt five thouſand dollars.

4th—*Of the ſtations occupied by t troops on the frontiers.*

Fort Franklin——On Fren Creek, near to the poſt former called Venango, is a ſmall ſtro

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fort with one cannon, was erected in 1787, and garrifoned with one company. The excellent conftruction and execution of this work reflects honour on the abilities and induftry of Captain Hart, who garrifons it with his company, and who was his own engineer,

This poft was eftablifhed for the purpofe of defending the frontiers of Penfylvania, which are much expofed by the facility with which the Indians can crofs from lake Erie, either to French or the Jadagghue lake and the Conneawango branch, and thence defcend the rapid river Alleghany.

Fort Pitt—Has only an officer and a few men to receive the fupplies and difpatches forwarded by the Secretary at War.

Fort M'Intofh—Is ordered to be abolifhed and a block-houfe to be erected in lieu thereof a few miles up the Big-Beaver creek, to protect the communications up the fame, and alfo to cover the country.

Fort Harmer—At the mouth of Muskingum, is a well conftructed fort, with five baftions and three cannons mounted.

It it at prefent garrifoned with four companies and is confidered as head quarters, being conveniently fituated to reinforce anv of the poffs either up or down the river Ohio.

Fort Steuben—At the rapids of the Ohio, on the weft fide, is a well conftructed fmall fort, with one cannon, and is garrifoned with a Major and two companies. This poft is eftablifhed to cover the country from the incurfions of the Indians, and it alfo ferve as a poft of communication to poft Vincennes on the Wabafh.

Poft Vincennes—On the Wabafh, is a work erected during the year 1787, and has four fmall brafs cannon. It is garrifoned by a Major and two companies.

It is eftablifhed to curb the incurfions of the Wabafh Indians into Kentucky country, and to prevent the ufurpation of the federal lands, the fertility of which has been too ftrong a temptation to the lawlefs people of the frontiers, who poffed themfelves there in force in the year 1786. Brigadier General Harmer, by orders of Congrefs, formed an expedition in Auguft, 1787, for the purpofe of difpoffeffing them, but previous to his arrival, moft of the intruders had abandoned their fettlement.

5th—*Of the difcipline of the troops*

Ample inftructions have been repeatedly tranfmitted by the Secretary at War to the commanding officer, relative to the various objects for which the troops are placed on the frontiers.

The poffs they were to occupy, and the nature of the fortifications to be erected have been pointed out.

The difcipline of the troops, and particularly the foldiery and the habitual vigilance moft efpecially neceffary to be obferved in fuch expofed fituations, have been inculcated and enforced, in the ftrongeft terms: as alfo has been the economy eflential to the various ftaff departments.

And there are good reafons to believe, that the numerous and diftant poffs on the Ohio, and its communications, are well regulated in all refpects dependent on the commanding officers; and that the troops practice as high a degree of difcipline as the nature of the detached fervice in which they are employed will poffibly admit.

PHILADELPHIA. October 13.

On Saturday laft, Eleazer Oswald, printer of the Independent Gazetter, in this city, was bound over by the Hon. Judge Bryan, to be of *good behaviour* till the 15th day of Auguft next, for having menaced that he, the faid Eleazer Oswald would plant a dagger in the hearts of the Chief Juftice of Pennfylvania, the Hon. the Judges Atlee and Rufh, Wm. Lewis Efq. Dr. Rufh, and Tench Coxe, Efq.—and forhaving declared that he would raife an infurrection in the State, unlefs he obtained fatisfaction from the late General Affembly, on account of his being fentenced to a fine and imprifonment by the Supreme Court in July term laft.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict of Lebanon, to the Rev. Prefident Stiles, of Yale-College, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about forty years of age, he calls himfelf by the name of Samuel Addams, and was born at Farmington, in the State of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarfe, and of the pure Indian black, but grows out of a fkin as white as a lilly. He tells me that he began to whiten about two years before I faw him, which was in July 1786—the white firft appeared upon his breaft and gradually fpread from thence. I carefully examined him and found him to be entirely white, excepting the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, cheek bones, nofe, and about his chin, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation: the colours in his face did not form a fhade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very contact, and exhibited a very grotefque appearance. His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the fame with his feet as his hands, they were interfperfed with the natural tawn, his toes are wholly black but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is worthy of obfervasion is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Englifhman. I compared him with 14 or 15 perfons that were at my houfe, of both fexes, and he was vifibly the faireft: he told me he had enjoyed an uninterrupted health both before and fince he began to whiten.—He appears pleafed with his tranfmutation; but, alas! he has Indian enough to difregard his promife, and to intoxicate

himself with spirits."

BOSTON,

Oct. 13. By a gentleman from Berwick, we are informed that an unhappy tranſaction took place there on Tueſday evening laſt:—Capt William Morris of that town, two or three years ſince hired a ſmall ſum of money of Dr. Green of Dover: The Doctor, the winter before laſt, had been dunning Morris for the money; Morris put him off ſo often, that he was obliged to ſue him; accordingly he was taken ſome time that winter, by a ſingle writ. Morris being unable to ſatisfy the demand, was obliged to give bail. Mr. Jonathan Rawſon of Dover backed the writ for him a few months ago. The money not being paid, Mr. Rawſon was ſued, and had an execution out againſt him, but being unwilling to pay it he went over to Berwick, to ſee Capt. Morris, and took with him one Major Wood, a ſheriff of that town. Capt. Morris juſt before had been out a gunning, but was then returned, and was ſetting with his wife. As ſoon as they ſet down, Mr. Rawſon let him know his buſineſs. Capt. Morris ſaid he was unable to pay the money, and finally declared, he would not pay it. Mr. Rawſon then gave the execution to Maj Wood, and told him, he muſt make him ſecure upon the furniture that was in the houſe.——————— Morris then jumped up, and ſaid d——n you, you want furniture, do you, I have a very pretty piece which I'll give you. He then ran into another room, and brought his gun (they all three heard him cock his gun as he was coming in) on entering, he preſented it to Mr. Rawſon's breaſt; Mr. Rawſon put out his hand to puſh the gun from him juſt as Morris's wife ſtepped up to interfere; the gun went off, paſſed Mr. Rawſon, and ſhot Mrs. Morris; the charge went into her body, juſt back of her ribs, and lodged againſt her back bone; fortunately, ſhe had put on that morning, a ſtout, new pair of ſtays, which very probably ſaved her life, for ſhe was ſo near as to have all the ſhot, wadding, and a large quantity of powder, in her body. Doctor Hall Jackſon was ſent for immediately, and, after dreſſing the wound, pronounced it not mortal. The worſt ſymptom ſhe has, is coughing up at different times, ſome conſiderable quantities of blood.

Particulars of the preſents lately ſent by Tippoo Sultan to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty:—A remiſſion in the firſt place, of 19 lacks of rupees balance acknowledged in his favour by the Marquis de Buſſy, Generals Duchemin, and Mr. Suffrein, on account of the war. A crown, valued at 12 lacks. A ſtar, and ornaments for the ribband, alſo eſtimated at 12 lacks. A ſword, half a lack. Pearls to the Queen, worth 12 lacks, and a bed of ſolid gold. In all above half a crore of rupees; or conſiderably more than half a million ſterling.

In the preſent general buſtle of European politicks, America ſeems wholly forgotten. Separated from Great-Britain, ſhe is neglected by the whole world, ſhe not appearing either an object of dread, or of affection.

At a General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut holden at New-Haven in ſaid State, on the 2d Thurſday of Oct. A. D. 1788.

An Act to prevent the Slave-Trade.

BE it enacted by the Governour, Council and repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame; That no citizen or inhabitant of this State ſhall for himſelf or any other perſon, either as maſter, factor, ſupercargo, owner or hirer, in whole or in part, of any veſſel, directly or indirectly, import or tranſport, or buy or ſell, or receive on board his or her veſſel, with intent to cauſe to be imported or tranſported, any of the inhabitants of any country in Africa, as ſlaves or ſervants for term of years; upon penalty of fifty pounds for every perſon ſo received on board as aforeſaid; and of five hundred pounds for every ſuch veſſel imployed in the importation or tranſportation aforeſaid; to be recovered by action, bill, plaint or information, the one half to the plaintiff, and the other half to the uſe of the ſtate: and all inſurance, which ſhall be made in this ſtate, on any veſſel fitted out to the intent aforeſaid and employed as aforeſaid, or on any ſlaves or ſervants ſhipped on board as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; ſhall be void, and this act may be given in evidence, under the general iſſue, in any ſuit commenced for the recovery of ſuch inſurance.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon ſhall kidnap, decoy or forcibly carry off out of this ſtate, any free Negro, Indian, Mulatto, or any perſon entitled to freedom at the age of twenty five years, inhabitants or reſidents within this ſtate, or ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting therein, and be thereof duly convicted ſhall forfeit one hundred pounds to the uſe this ſtate, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, preſented by any friend ſuch inhabitant or reſident, which he hereby authorized to do; and the court before whom the trial ſhall be, ſhall in addition to ſaid penalty, on conviction, give to the proſecutor, for the uſe of ſuch injured inhabitant, or his family, if any he have ſuch ſum in damages, as they ſhall judge juſt and reaſonable, to be applied in ſuch way and manner, as the court ſhall direct and the ſaid proſecutor ſhall give bond, with ſurety, before the court, for the due application of the ſums recovered, before has execution thereof. Provided that nothing in this act ſhall operate to prevent perſons removing out of this ſtate, for the purpoſe of reſidence, from carrying or tranſporting with them, ſuch Negroes or Mulattoes, as belong to them, or to prevent perſons living within this ſtate, from directing their ſervants out of this ſtate, about their ordinary and neceſſary buſineſs.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid; That the owner, maſter or factor of each and every veſſel clearing out for the coaſt of Africa, or ſuſpected by any citizen of this State, to be intended for the Slave trade in any part of the world, and ſuſpicion being declared to the naval officer by ſuch citizen, on oath, and ſuch information being to the ſatisfaction of ſuch naval officer, ſhall firſt give bond with ſufficient ſureties, to the treaſurer of this ſtate, in one thouſand pounds, that none of the natives of Africa or any other foreign country, ſhall be taken on board ſaid ſhip or veſſel, during her voyage, with intent to be tranſported as ſlaves, to any other part of the world.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid; That all perſons who now are or hereafter ſhall be poſſeſſed of any children born after the firſt day of March 1784, and which by law ſhall be free at the age of twenty five years, ſhall within ſix months from the riſing of this aſſembly, or within ſix months after the birth of any ſuch child, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the town clerk of the town, where ſuch poſſeſſor belong, the name of ſuch poſſeſſor, as alſo the age, name and ſex of every ſuch child or children, on oath, to the beſt of his or her knowledge, under the penalty of forty ſhillings for each and every month's neglect to be recovered before an aſſiſtant or juſtice of the peace, the one half to the complai

an', and the other half to the uſe of the poor of the town where ſuch children live.

On Wedneſday, laſt week, died at Stratford, after a lingering illneſs, JOHN BROOKS, *Eſquire*, aged 49; and on Friday his funeral rites were attended. The corps was conveyed to the Meeting-houſe, where a ſermon, well adapted to the mournful occaſion, was preached by the reverend Mr. STEBBINS, to a numerous auditory. He has left a ſorrowful widow, and ſeven children, to lament his death; in which not only his bereaved family, but the public and his connexions in buſineſs have ſuſtained a great loſs. He was truly a gentleman of reputation and honor, active and induſtrious in buſineſs, ready and capable in public affairs, an experienced ſeaman, an excellent œconomiſt, a kind and faithful huſband, and a provident and tender parent.

"On the 8th inſtant the Rev. JONATHAN LEE, of Saliſbury, departed this life, in the 71ſt year of his age, and 44th of his miniſtry, in great calmneſs and compoſure of mind, with a view of a bleſſed immortality, thro the atoning blood and righteouſneſs of the great Redeemer. He was an orthodox, fervent and pathetic preacher of the goſpel, and died much lamented by his family and flock, and neighbouring churches. His funeral was attended on Friday, the 10th, by a very numerous concourſe of people, from this and the neighbouring towns, and a very profitable ſermon preached on the occaſion by the Reverend Daniel Farrand, of Canaan, from Revelations 14th, 13th, "Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Extract of a letter to the editor of this paper, dated Oct. 26.

"I was ſtanding near the pond a little eaſtward of Dr. Johnſon's, on the 17th inſtant, at 7 o'clock, P.M. & a bright and ſudden light ſhone round me. I ſtood facing to the northward, and looking up ſaw the meteor moving from N.E.b.E. to S.W.b.W. the nucleus appeared to be about 12 inches in diameter, and the tail about ten deg. in length, tapering from the body to the end. It continued in ſight about 4 ſeconds, and having walked to the top of the old meeting-houſe hill, heard the report of it, like heavy thunder, or more like the firing of cannon, and felt the earth tremble. I ſuppoſe the ſound was four minutes in coming, which proves the meteor to have been at the diſtance of about 50 miles, when it exploded, or made the report. I ſhould have mentioned before, that the colour of the meteor was a bright light red, a little tinged with violet on the underſide -- The tail ſparkled and partly broke before it diſappeared. This phenomenon was doubtleſs a terreſtrial comet, which by its friction in paſſing thro the atmoſphere, collected electrical fire, until it arriv'd at the perigee, and then diſcharged itſelf with great noiſe and violence. It was ſeen from Boſton to Philadelphia, and I wiſh we may have as many accurate accounts as poſſible from all parts of America, that its altitude, velocity, &c. may be determined."

An account of the ſad diſaſter of the ſloop Sally, Samuel Howell, of this port, maſter.

About the 10th of Auguſt laſt, ſhe ſailed from Gaudaloupe, for Bonaire, to procure ſalt, but as that article was not to be had there, ſhe left that port and ſailed for this. On the 15th, a little to the eaſtward of Hiſpaniola, they were overtaken by a violent gale, which overſet the veſſel, ſhifted her ballaſt, carried away her maſt, bowſprit, & moſt of her ſails, and greatly damaged her cargo. After lying ſeveral hours on her beam ends, ſhe at laſt righted. On the 18th at night ſpoke a brig from St. Domingo, which on the morning of the 19th, took her in tow, but quitted her the 20th at noon, near ſaid port; and ſome boats from thence took her in tow, but a ſtrong lee current ſetting in, and being apprehenſive of driving on the rock, and night coming on, all the boats quitted her, excepting one, which continued by her till the next morning, in which Capt. Howel, and one of his people went aſhore to procure other boats, but when they returned, the ſloop had drifted out of ſight, and Capt. Howell, with the boats, went into port again. However, by getting up a ſmall ſail, keeping in cloſe with the iſland, and being favoured with a moderate breeze, the ſloop got into the harbour of Jaquemel, on Hiſpaniola.

His excellency Thomas Chittenden. eſq. is elected governor, and the hon. Joſeph Marſh, eſq. lieutenant governor of Vermont.

The following curious order was lately ſent to a grocer in this city.

O thou who keepeſt Brandy, Old Spirits &c. who dwelleſt in ——— 's Store—who art as the ſhadow of a great rock in a weary land—as a river in a thirſty land—who ſhelterest warm maids from the tempeſt, even from rain,—Selah.—Vouchſafe unto thy ſervant one point of Spirits, old and mellow—yea verily.

Thine in meekneſs.

☞ *Stolen from a dwelling-houſe in this city, laſt Tueſday eveuing, a pair of elegant Engliſh boots, almoſt new. Whoever will ſtop them if offered for ſale, or give any information by which either the property or the thief may be diſcovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by the Printer.*

The Strictures on the word DEGREE are again unavoidably omitted.

VACATION,

HENCE ſage, myſterious law,
That ſit'ſt with rugged brow, and crabbed look
O'er thy black-letter'd book,
And the night watching ſtudent ſtrik'ſt with awe;
Away with thy dull train,
Slow-pac'd advice, ſurmiſe, and ſquint-ey'd doubt;
Dwell with the noiſy route
Of buſy men, 'mid cities and throng'd halls,
Where clamour ceaſeleſs bawls,
And enmity and ſtrife thy ſtate ſuſtain.
But on me thy bleſſings pour,
Sweet vacation. Thee of yore,
In all her youth and beauty's prime,
Summer bore to aged time.
As he one ſunny morn beheld her
Tending a field of corn; the elder
There 'mid poppies red and blue,
Unſuſpected nearer drew,
And, with ſoftly-ſliding pace
Haſt'ning to a ſtol'n embrace,
Fill'd her with thee; and joy and mirth
Hung on thy auſpicious birth.
Come, ſweet goddeſs; full of play,
Ever unconfin'd and gay,
Bring the leiſure-hours with thee
Leading on the graces three
Dancing: nor let aught detain
The holidays, a ſmiling train.
Whoſe fair brows let peace ſerene
Crown with olive branches green.
Bring too health with ruddy cheek,
Lively air and countenance ſleek,
Attended, as ſhe's wont to be,
With all her jolly company
Of exerciſes, chace, and flight,
Active ſtrength, and cunning ſleight,
Nimble feats, and playful bouts,
Leaps of joy, and cheerful ſhouts,
Tricks and pranks and ſports and games
Such as youthful fancy frames.
And, O kind goddeſs, add to theſe
Chearful content and placid eaſe;
Not her who fondly ſitteth near,
Dull Indolence in elbow chair;
But Faſe who aids th' harmonious Nine,
Tuning their inſtruments divine,
And without whom, in lofty ſtrain,
Phebus' client tries in vain
To raiſe his feeble voice above
The croud and catch the ear of Jove.
And do thou, Vacation, deign
To let me paſs among thy train;
So may I thy vot'ry true,
All thy flowery paths purſue,
Pleaſed ſtill with thee to meet
In ſome friendly rural ſeat;
Where I gladſome oft ſurvey
Nature in her beſt array,
Woods and lawns and lakes between,
Fields of corn and hedges green,
Fallow grond of tawny hue,
Diſtant hills and mountains blue;
On whoſe ridge far off appears
A wood (the growth of many years)
Of awful oak or gloomy pine,
Above th' horizon's level line
Riſing black: ſuch thoſe of old
Where Britiſh druids wont to hold
Solemn aſſemblies and to keep
Their rites, unfolding miſt'ries deep,
Such that fam'd Dodona's grove,
Sacred to prophetic Jove.
Oft I admire the verdant ſteep,
Spotted white with many a ſheep,
While in paſtures rich below
Among the grazing cattle ſlow,
Moves the bull with heavy tread
Hanging down his lumpiſh head,
And the proud ſteed neigheth oft
Shaking his wanton mane aloft.
Or, traverſing the wood about,
The jingling pack-horſe bells remote
I hear, amid the noontide ſtillneſs,
Sing through the air with brally ſhrillneſs;
What time the waggon's cumbrous load
Grates along the gravelly road:
There onward, dreſs'd in homely guiſe,
Some unregarded maiden hies,
Unleſs by chance a trav'ling ſquire,
Of baſe intent and foul deſire,
Stops to enſnare, with ſpeech beguiling,
Sweet innocence and beauty ſmiling,
Nor fail I joyful to partake
The lively ſports of country wake,
Where many a lad and many a laſs
Foot it on the cloſe-trod graſs.
There nimble Marian of the green
Matchleſs in the jig is ſeen,
Allow'd beyond compare by all,
The beauty of the ruſtic ball:
While, the tripping damſels near,
Stands a lout with waggiſh leer;
He, if Marian chance to ſhew
Her taper leg and ſtocking blue,
Winks and nods and laughs aloud,
Among the merry-making croud,
Uttering forth, in aukward jeer,
Words unmeet for virgin's ear.
Soon as ev'ning clouds have ſhed
Their wat'ry ſtore on earth's ſoft bed,
And through their flowing mantle thin,
Clear azure ſpots of ſky are ſeen,
I quit ſome oak's cloſe-cover'd bow'r
To taſte the boon of new-fallen ſhow'r
To pace the corn field's graſſy edge
Cloſe by a freſh-blown ſweet brier hedge;
While at every green leaf's end
Pearly drops of rain depend,
And an earthy fragrance round
Riſes from the moiſten'd ground.
Sudden a ſun-beam darting out,
Brightens the landſkip all about,
With yellow light the grove o'erſpreads,
And tips with gold the haycocks' heads:
Then, as mine eye is eaſtward led,
Some fair caſtle rears its head,
Whoſe height the country round commands,
Well known mark to diſtant lands,
There the windows glowing bright
Blaze from afar with ruddy light
Borrow'd from clouds of ſcarlet dye,
Juſt as the ſun hath left the ſky.
But if chill Eurus cut the air
With keener wing, I then repair
To park or woodland ſhelter meet,
Near ſome noble's ancient ſeat,
Where long winding walks are ſeen
Stately oaks and elms between,
Whoſe arms promiſcuous form above
High o'er-arch'd a green alcove;
While the hoarſe voic'd hungry rook
Near her ſtick-built neſt doth croak,
Waving on the topmoſt bough;
And the maſter ſtag below
Bellows loud with ſavage roar,
Stalking all his hinds before.
Thus muſing, night with even pace
Steals on, o'erſhad'wing nature's face;
While the bat with duſky wings
Flutters round in giddy rings,
And the buzzing chafers come
Cloſe by mine ear with ſolemn hum.
Homeward now my ſteps I guide
Some riſing graſſy bank beſide,
Studded thick with ſparks of light
Iſſuing from many a glow-worm bright;
While village-cur with minute bark
Alarms the pilf'rer in the dark,
Save what light the ſtars convey,
Cluſter'd in the milky way,
Or ſcatter'd numberleſs on high
Twinkling all o'er the boundleſs ſky.
Then within doors let me meet
The viol touch'd by finger neat,
Or, ſoft ſymphonies among,
Wrap me in the ſacred ſong,
Attun'd by Handel's matchleſs ſkill,
While attention mute and ſtill
Fixes all my ſoul to hear
The voice harmonious, ſweet and clear.
Nor let ſmooth-congu'd converſe fail,
With many a well deviſed tale.
And ſtories link'd, to twiſt a chain
That may a while old Time detain,
And make him reſt upon his ſythe
Pleaſ'd to ſee the hours ſo blithe:
While, with ſweet attractive grace,
The beautious houſe-wife of the place
Wins the heart of ev'ry gueſt
By courteous deeds, and all conteſt
Which ſhall readieſt homage ſhew
To ſuch ſov'reign ſweetneſs due.
Theſe delights, vacation give
And I with thee will chuſe to live.

INSCRIPTION for a column at RUNNYM

THOU, who the verdant plain doſt tr
here,
While Thames among his willows from thy vi
Retires; O ſtranger, ſtay thee, and the ſcen
Around contemplate well. This is the place
Where England's antient barons, clad in arms
And with ſtern conqueſt, from their tyrant ki
(Then render'd tame) did challenge and ſecure
The charter of thy freedom. Paſs not on
Till thou haſt bleſs'd their memory, and paid
Thoſe thanks which God appointed the reward
Of public virtue. And if chance thy home
Salute thee with a fat'er's honour'd name,
Go, call thy ſons, inſtruct them what a debt
They owe their anceſtors; and make them ſw
To pay it by tranſmitting down entire
Thoſe ſacred rights to which themſelves were b

Receipt to make MAPLE WINE.

BOIL four, five or ſix gallons of ſap (acc
to its ſtrength) to one, and add yeaſt i
portion to the quantity you make. After it
mented, ſet it aſide in a cool place, well ſto
If kept for two or three years, it will bec
pleaſant ſound wine, in every reſpect equal
ſecond of wines imported from foreign cou
This wine may be rendered fragrant by the ad
of a little magnolio root, or any other aromati
ſtance.